SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Convulsions of Nature as Viewed by Men of Science.

Maritime Importance of the Hawaiian Group.

General Items of News from the Sandwich Islands,

Official Reports from Scientific Sources Re-garding the Extraordinary Convulsions of Nature—Naval Affairs in the Saudwich Islands—Congressional Matters—Wahe's Is-land—Mincellaneous.

HONOLULE, May 9, 1868. I shall now try and fulfil my promise to post your readers fully on matters connected with the late earthquakes, volcano and tidal wave. As I was unable to visit Hawali myself I shall be compelled to make extracts from the reports of the most reliable parties who have published statements, among which I may mention the publisher of the Pacche Commercial Advertiser, Dr. William Hillebrand, and A. Pornauder, late editor of the Polynesian. I will

We left Kealakeakus bay on the morning of the 9th of April, and after a slow, tedious ride of twenty-seven mies over lava clinkers reached Kapus towards night, where we slept in a thatch house, built by Mr. Charles N. Spencer as an accommodation house, it being just half way between the bay and Walohino, and distant from the lava flow about thirteen miles. During the night we could hear the distant noise of the eruption—a peculiar rumbling, so different from the roar of the sea or any other noise haat to wake up in the night and listen to its unaccountable utterances tended to create fear with those who for the first time heard it. In the morning several of the party decided to turn back to Kealakeakua, and returned without seeing the grand slight before us. The others, seven in number, not counting native attendants, mounted horses and proceeded on to the flow.

As we approached it the rumbling noise became more and more distinct, and the evidences of approach to some great disturbance of nature more frequent. The ground was covered with what appeared to be cinders, but on examining them we found they were fragments of pumice stone which had been carried by the wind a distance of over ten miles. Mixed with these cinders was Pele's hair, which we found noating in the ar, and when it was thick we had to hold our handkerchiefs to our nostrils to prevent inhaling it. Our cloches were frequently covered with it. On reaching an eminence five miles from the stream we found a group of forty or fifty natives, who were waiting to cross over to Kau, and had been here several days. From this point deuse clouds of smoke could be seen rising all along the course of the lava stream, from the mountain side to the sea.

We hurried on and reached the flow shortly after moon, where from a ridge to the west of it the

Kau, and had been here several days. From this point dense clouds of smoke could be seen rising all along the course of the lava stream, from the mountain side to the sea.

We hurried on and reached the dow shortly after noon, where, from a ridge to the west of it, the whole scene opened before us. Between us and the crater was a valley five hundred yards wide and ten miles long, which had recently been overflowed throughout its entire width and length from the mountain to the sea, where it widened to two or three miles. The lava was of the smooth pathochoe variety, from ten to twenty feet deep, and partially cooled over, though fatnes, smoke and gas escaped from numerous crevices. We stood on it, though it was hot enough to burn the soles of our shoes. This lava stream originated some ten miles up the mountain, and came down early on the morning of the 7th. It had ceased flowing, the eruption having opened a vent lower down and further south. Beyond this valley, about a quarter of a mile distant, was the pail of Mamslu, a steep precipice, which runs from the mountain to the south point of Hawaii, and forms the west boundary of the table land of Kahuku, a beautiful level plateau, covered with tail grass, affording excellent pasturage for herds of cattle, horses, sheep and goats. About a mile above the road were the farm houses of Captain Robert Brown, who lived there with his family. Near by were the dairy establishment of C. N. Spencer and other dwellings. This plateau was several miles in extent, running as far as Walohinu and sloping gently off to the sea, and dotted with his family.

Near by were the dairy establishment of C. N. Spencer and other dwellings. This plateau was several miles lower down than that referred to, and shout two miles back of Captain Brown's residence, burst out. The lava stream commenced flowing down the beautiful grass-to-vered plateau, towards and around the farm houses, and the unmates had barely time to escape with the clothes riney had to miles back of Captain Brown's residence,

riom the lower end of the crater a stream of very liquid, boiling lava nowed out and down the plateau, a distance of two or three miles; then following the track of the foot or three miles; then following the track of the foot of the paid or precipice five miles to the sea, the stream being about eight or ten miles in length, and the stream being about eight or ten miles in length. This was places had a mile with the stream being about eight or ten miles in length. This was places had a mile with the had before us in all its imagestic gradients as it opened before us in all its imagestic gradients as it opened before us in all its imagestic gradients as it opened before us in all its imagestic gradients. At the left wave those four great moral to a height varying constantly from five hundred to six hundred feet. At times these redhot rocks completely flied the air, causing a great noise and roar and flying in every direction, but generally towards the South. Sometimes the fountains would all subside for a few minutes, and then commence increasing till the stones and liquid lava reached a thousand feet in height. The grandeur of this picture, ever varying like a moving panorama painted in the richest crimson huce, no person can realize unless he has witnessed it.

From this great fountain to the sea flowed a rapid stream of red lava, rolling, rushing and tumbling like a swollen river, and bearing along in its current large rocks that almost made the lava foam as it dashed down the precipice and schrough the valley flot the sea, strging and roaring throughout its length like a catagrack, with a power and flury perfectly indoscribable. It was nothing else than a river down the precipic specific specific specific specific and schrough the valley flot the sea, strging and roaring throughout its length like a catagrack, with a spower and flury perfectly indoscribable. It was nothing else than a river down the precipic specific s

sides which the lave ran view to the eruption, there is worthless land.

On the night of the 5th, prior to the eruption, there was a snower of ashes and pumicestone, which came rom this crater, and covered the country to the distance of ten or fifteen miles each way. Generally she ashes were not more than one or two inches in lepth, but in some places were found to be ditteen. The pumicestone was very light and appears to have

The same writer commenting on the earthquakes

The same writer commenting on the earthquakes says as follows:—

At about ten A. M. on the 28th of March a series of earthquakes began which continued at intervals with varied severity for over a month. At Kona as many as fifty or sixty distinct shocks were felt in one day; at Kau over three hundred in the same time, and near the great crater of Kliauea the earth is represented as having been in a constant quiver for days together, with frequent vigorous shocks that would send crocke—chairs, lamps, &c., spinning around in not a ver—pieasant way. Mr. J. Porter, the proprietor of the Volcano House, says he endured this for several days, as long as he could, till one night about eleven o'clock Pele sent one of Rodman's twenty-inch shot, with a well directed aim, that struck the ground directly under his bed, when he jumped and ran, where or how he hardly knew, but he found himself after a while in the woods safe and sound.

One can readily imagine the state of nervous excitement produced by the continual swaying of the ground, with an occasional shock like that produced by a heavy rock striking the crust beneath him. A lady who spent two weeks in this shaky region says that she put her ear down to the earth during one of the "ground swells" and could distinctly hear the rushing and roaring of the lava waves beneath the surface like the surging of waves in a storm. It was such a scene as unstrung the firmest nerves. Residents of Kau inform us that over two thousand distinct shocks occurred there between the 28th of March and the 11th of April, averaging over 140 a day for two weeks.

The earthquakes continued to increase in severity from March 25th of March and the 11th of April, averaging over 140 a day for two weeks.

The earthquakes continued to increase in severity from March 25th of March 2

isons in the United States have resided the sizand of linear and explored the crater of Kinanes, are to come full of miscost—

The ground at acount the crater of Kinanes, provided the control of the co

being in constant ebullition and frequently overflowing. During all this time (the date of its first
appearance could not be ascertained exactly) there
was in the northwest corner a "blow-nole," from
which, at regular intervals of a minute or less, with
a roaring noise, large masses of vapor were thrown
off, as from a steam engine. This ceased about the
17th of March. At the same time the activity of the
lakes became greatly increased, and Kaina anticipated mischief. March 27 the first shock was perceived. Two days later Mr. Fornander found the
bottom of the crater overflowed with fresh lava and
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pated mischief. March 27 the first shock was perceived. Two days later Mr. Fornander found the bottom of the crater overflowed with fresh lava and incandescent.

Thursday, April 2, at a few minutes past four P.M., the big earthquake occurred, which caused the ground around Kliauea to rock like a ship at sea. At that moment there commenced fairful detonations in the crater; large quantities of lava were thrown up to a great height; portions of the wall tumbled in. This extraordinary commotion, accompanied with unearthly noise and ceaseless swaying of the ground, continued from that day till sunday night, April 5, but from the lat the fire began to recede. On Thursday night it was already confined to the regular lakes; on Saturday night it only remained in the great south lake, and on Sunday night there was none at all—Pele had left, Klauce. The noises now became weaker and were separated by longer intervals. By Tuesday quiet reigned in Kliauea. On that afternoon the lava burst out at a distance of forty miles southwest, in Kahuku.

THE GREAT FISSUER NEAR THE PUNA ROAD. In Kapapala we were told that fire had been seen several nights in a southeast direction and that natives had reported flowing lava there. We rode over on the morning of April 20. At a distance of the miles from Mr. Reed's dwelling, where the Puna road turns off from the Kliauea road, heavy clonds of white vapor were seen to issue from the bush, which sparsely covered the pahoehoe makai of the road. Half an hour's ride brought us up to the place, but we were obliged to leave our horses some distance before reaching the spot on account of fissures. After having crossed a number of them, heading for the heaviest cloud of vapor, we at last came to a deep crevasse in the pahoehoe at least twenty-four feet in width, no bottom visible. It narrowed and widened out in places, but in mowhere was less than eight feet wide. Its length we estimated at four hundred feet. Parallel with this great crevasse, constituting a belt about six hundred feet wide. Its le

one a very days, as long as he could, till one high a several days, as long as he could, till one high as everal days, as long as he could, till one high as everal days, as long as he could, till one high and the counciling Klaues with Wanding and the counciling Klaues with Wanding and the counciling Klaues with Wanding and an where or how he hardly knew but he found one can readily imagine the state of nervous extended the council was a company of the council of the

men, was driving cattle across the mit towards litto, when suddenly the earth shook violently and a great detonation was heard behind them. Howes and cattle burned round involuntarity. The whole atmosphere before them was red and black. In a very short time this subsided—some say in one minute, others in five minutes—but a black cloud continued to hover over the scene for some time. A native who resided less than half a mile from the scene and who had friends living on the hill found courage enough to run to it half an hour after the occurrence. He thrust his hand in the mud and found it cold.

From that Thursday to Sunday the earth constantly rocked and swayed, the hills seemed to alternately approach and recede. Most people became seasick. Strange roaring and surging noises were heard under the ground. When the ear was applied to the earth it would often receive a dustinct impression as if a subterranean wave struck against the earth's crust.

Mr. Jornander writes as follows regarding the tidal wave:—

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At Keanhou, the following results of the carthquake on Thursday have been reported. Mr. Stackpole, who had charge of the place, and been up to the Volcano House during the day, and was returning in the afternoon. While descending the pall to Keauhou, the first shock occurred, precipitating an immense amount of carth, stones and boulders down the pall after him. Escaping these, he arrived on the plateau below the pall, and looked in the direction of the village of Apua, but not a house was to be seen! He then rode down to the edge of the plateau, from whence Keauhou ought to have been in sight, but nothing of it could be seen. Descending to Pahoehoe, he met the men working at Keauhou running up manks, who reported that nothing was left of Keauhou; that immediately after the earthquake the sea had rushed in and swept off every dwelling and storehouse and all their contents, and that they had barely escaped with their lives. There were some 187 bales of pulu in store, ready for shipment, all of which was swept away. They represent that the sea went up as far as the two basalite columns indicating the road down to Keauhou—adepth of wave at least forty to fifty feet.

At Punaluu, at the moment of the shock, it seemed as if an immense quantity of lava had been discharged into the sea some distance from the shore, for almost instantly a terrible commotion arose, the water boiling and tossing furiously. Shortly afterwards a tremendous wave was sweeping up on the shore and when it receded there was nothing left of Punaluu. Every house, the big stone church, even the coccount trees—all but two—were washed away. The number of lives lost is not yet ascertained. All who were out fishing at the time perished, and many of those ashore. A big chasm opened, running from the sea up into the mountain, down which, it is said, lava, mud, trees, forms and rocks were rushing out into the sea.

The same wave that swept away Punaluu also destroyed the villages of Ninole, Kawas

brink of it, and emitting quantities of sulphuric vapor.

I have just been told an incident that occurred at Ninole during the inundation of that place. At the time of the shock on Thursday a man named Holoua and his wife ran out of the house and started for the hills above; but remembering the money he had in the house the man left his wife and returned to bring it away. Just as he had entered the house the sea broke on the shore, and, enveloping the building, first washed it several yards inland and then, as the wave receded, swept it of to sea with him in it. Being a powerful man, and one of the most expert swimmers in that region, he succeeded in wrenching off a board or a rafter, and with this as a papa heemath (surf board) he boldly struck out for the shore and landed safely with the return wave. When we consider the prodigious height of the breaker on which he rode to the shore (fifty, perhaps sixty feet), the feat seems almost incredible, were it not that he is now alive to attest it, as well as the people on the hill side who saw him.

The latest advices from Hawaii state that the island is still shaking and quivering, making forty-one days of earthquakes. Nothing new as yet regarding lava flows, although the inhabitants feel confident another flow must take place before quiet

The United States steamer Lackawanna, Com mander Reynolds, left our harbor on the 6th inst. for San Francisco. I am told that Captain Reynolds received a complimentary letter from the principal Americans residing in Honolulu, expressive of the warmest sentiments of regard and esteem for the emicient manner in which he had conducted the mis-

sion on which he was sent.

The United States steamer Mohongo, Commander Simpson, arrived from San Francisco on the 5th inst. and has taken the position in our harbor vacated by the Lackawanna.

from Esquimalt, V. I., on the 7th. I hear that she has been detailed to make explorations and surveys among the islands lying near the equator to the west of this.

The officers of the Lackawanna leave many friends on these islands who will always hear of their advancement in the service in which they have cast their lot with peculiar pleasure.

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The Legislature has, as yet, done little which can be called important or interesting. The strength of the parties, as shown on one or two test questions, is about equal. The principal topic of interest to come before them will be the subsidy of \$55,000 ayear to the C. O. and M. S. S. Oc., and the appropriation of \$82,000 for the War Department. A strong feeting exists against granting the subsidy, and it is extreemely doubtful if the friends of the measure will succeed in working it through the assembly. The appropriation for war may have been called for by the Ministry in order to make such arrangements as may be necessary to enforce the demand for the withdrawal of vessels of war of the United States from our harbor. Who knows?

The receipts of the government for the past two years have been \$531, 148, and the expenditures for the same period \$534, 167. A cash balance of \$153, 567 is reported in the government vanits.

The British brig Cluo, of Liverpool, arrived on the 30th April from Wakes Island, the scene of the wreck of the Hamburg bark Libelic, wrecked in 1896 while on a voyage from San Francisco to China. In November last the Hawalian schooner Mod Wahne was fitted out to go to the Island to recover the balance of the quicksliver with which the Libelic was tonded. The schooner reached the island and landed the divers and managing party and put to sea, and has never been heard from since. The divers succeeded in securing 246 flasks of quicksliver, and after residing on the Island over five months were taken off by the Clio and brought to this port. It is feared that the schooner went down in a typhoon which commenced blowing two days after she left. But two foreigners were on board the schooner—Captain Zenas Bent and Mr. Joseph Wight, the mate—both Americans.

A party of three Japanese are now visiting this city. One of the

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jedge Chase's Opinions.
The Richmond Dispatch of the 8th instant has The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th instant has the following:—"The exposition of Judge Chase's opinions in the New York Herald of June 2 has attracted the attention of the whole nation. The question has been, is it authentic? We have heard from three gentlemen who have conversed with Judge Chase that whether he authorized that exposition or not, he certainly entertained the opinions expressed in it." Saturday's Whig says:—"We are at liberty to say that the Chief Justice stated to an old acquaintance and fellow member of Congress, who called on him in this city Thursday, that the letter in question (that to the Herald), about the authorship of which he knew nothing, defined very exactly his sentiments, opinions and position."

Chief Justice Chase and His Political Status-His Views on Political Questions.

The Washington (June 3) correspondent of the
Louisville Courier sends the following:—

The Washington (June 3) correspondent of the Louisville Courier sends the following:

In a conversation the other day with a gentleman heretofore a staunthe radical, but an adherent of Judge Chase, the latter said he did not seek the Presidency; that his position and his inclinations forbid him entering the political arena; and only to serve the nation if it were in peril could he be induced to accept a nomination for that high office. He said, however, under no circumstances could he accept a nomination with the democratic party. He differed from that the only choice for himself and others who desired to save the country was to act with the democratic party. He differed from that party upon only one point—that of universal manhood suffrage. On all other of the great issues he agreed with them. Incidentally he remarked that, if in certain contingencies he were elected to the Presidency by the democracy, he would certainly carry out their policy faithfully, and endeavor to make it one of permanent usefulness, upon the broad ground of nationality and material progress.

He desires the whites of the South to be enfranchised, and all political disabilities removed from every man in the nation. But, while he advocates freedom and manhood suffrage in every State, he does not hold it can be established by any other power than that of the States themselves. He holds that Congress has no control of the suffrage question, but that it rests solely with the people of each State to determine that question. He is against the political disabilities imposed on the South by the fourteenth constitutional amendment. But as those states as they are now organized will certainly ratify it, he would give relief by a general amnesty (so far as it can reach the case), not only as an act of relief and justice, but also as one of sound policy. Under the provisions of that amendment housands of persons are excluded from holding office, and complications will be constantly arising which should be avoided.

The Chief Justice carnestly favor

of persons are excluded from holding office, and complications will be constantly arising which should be avoided.

The Chief Justice earnestly favors affording aid by the general government to the South for the development of their resources through their railroad systems and river interests. He thinks it should aid in repairing the levees on the Mississippi and building new ones from Cairo to the Guif, if it be necessary. That the millions of acres which would be thus reclaimed in the Mississippi valley would, he says, quadruple the productions of that section and add correspondingly to the weath and prosperity of the nation.

He also said if Mr. Johnson should reorganize his Cabinet he hoped he would appoint a proper proportion of his members from the Southern States.

nation.

He also said if Mr. Johnson should reorganize his Cabinet he hoped he would appoint's proper proportion of his members from the Southern States, for they were undoubtedly entitled to precisely the same consideration as the East or West or North.

Upon the subject or military commissions Mr. Chase spoke in emphatic terms of condemnation. He holds they have no right in time of peace to sit in judgment on the life or liberty of a citizen. They had cognizance, he said, of cases belonging to the army and of none other.

Mr. Chase is a strenuous advocate of an early return to specie payments, which he contends can be done without injury to any of the great interests of the country. He says in a comparatively short period of time it would be a matter of no consequence whether bonds were payable in greenbacks or gold, as public credit would be re-established and greenbacks be advanced to par value.

Mr. Chase also referred to the course of Congress, and particularly to the House of Representatives. He thinks their assaults on the judiciary, as well as other reckless acts, legislative and otherwise, calculated to arouse distrust in the country, engender bitterness and foment hatred. Moreover he holds their innovations are of a dangerous character.

The Chief Justice also spoke of the pardoning power, remarking that it was clearly a constitutional prerogative of the President, and one that Congress could neither restrict nor abridge.

These are a few of the many important topics discussed by Mr. Chase, was is bold and outspoken in his comments on men and measures. Perhaps I should add to this that he admits that the breach between the radical party and himself is impassable. There are the best of reasons to believe that the Chief Justice in his present course is actuated by no personal resentments, but solely to aid in preserving the constitution from the assaults of its enemies, and by protecting it save the country from anarchy and destruction.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION The Connecticut Democratic State Convention met at New Haven yesterday to appoint delegates to the National Convention. William W. Eaton, of Hartford, was elected chairman. The delegates are as follows:-

Districts.—First—William W. Eaton, at large; H. A. Mitcheil, of Hartford county; George D. Hastings, of Toliand county. Second—Tilton E. Boolittle, at large; John Kendrick, of New Haven; Isaac Arnold, of Middlesex county. Third—Benjamin Stark, at large; James H. Hovey, of New London county; Maryin H. Sawyer, of Windham county. Fourth—James H. Hoyt, at large: Matthew Buckley, of Fairfield county; Donald J. Warner, of Litchfield county.

The delegation intended to act as a unit on the candidates in the National Convention, unless equally divided.

equally divided.

DELEGATES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

At Large—W. N. Smith, W. R. COX, Wm. A. Wright, John W. Hoke.

Districts—First—M. W. Ransom, D. M. Carter, P. H. Winston, R. H. Smith. Second—M. E. Manly, George Howard. Third—Robert Strange, N. A. McLean. Fourth—R. B. Haywood, W. J. Green. Fifth—Bedford Brown, J. M. Leach. Sixth—Z. B. Vance, J. M. Long. Seventh—To be appointed.

DELEGATES FROM TEXAS.

At Large—B. H. Epperson, Ashbel Smith, Stephen Powers and Gustavus Schielicher. Alternates—General G. W. Carter, F. S. Stockdale, J. W. Throckmortou, John Hancock and D. W. Shannon.

Districts—First, Janes M. Burroughs and Daniel M. Veltch; alternates Richard S. Walker and M. D. Ector. Second, Hardin R. Runnels and George W. Wright; alternates, Charles De Morse and S. A. Roberts. Third, J. D. Glidings and E. J. Gurley; alternates, R. Q. Mills and Q. H. Benton. Fourth, George W. Smith and George Ball; alternates, J. W. Stell and George H. Sweet.

Political Notes.

Political Notes.

The New Orieans Republican (radical) says if Chase declines the democratic nomination it next expects to see the pary take up Phillips. He would run better than Grant if political consistency is the

Committee should withdraw Lincoln from the Senstorial contest with Douglas.

The "Keokuk-Klan" is the latest political dodge started in the West.

ment interesting from the very oddity of its concep-

The radical papers sy that Colfax came of good revolutionary stock. That's the kind of stock he is dealing in just new, but unfortunately for him it is below par.

The Whitehall (N. Y.) Times objects to the dem-

ocrats nominating Chee.

The Macon (Ga.) Journal denies the statement that

Pendleton is Georgia's choice, and adds:—Georgia's choice is the best man If Mr. Chase is that man, well and good. If Gaeral Sherman is that man, so be it. If General Harock is that man, amen. Abstractly considered. M. Pendleton is probably first favorite with a large majority of the Southern people, but they cannot and they will not sacrifice the future on the alta of the past to gratify that

The Lafayette (Ind.) ournal—radical—referring to Chase's nomination, stees that its "only fears are that the leaders in tis great democratic reform will not be able to leadthe masses in the paths thus

The citizens of Sing Sing, without distinction of party, have held a meeting and nominated Chase as the democratic candidze for the Presidency. This is ominous. With Sin Sing before their eyes the rowdy radicals will becept in some sort of decent

Morrow B. Lowry-rillcal-is a candidate for the United States Senatorsky from Pennsylvania. New Jersey Democrat: State Convention to-day in Trenton to nominate delgates to the New York Con-

was held in San Francico May 21—the day of the nomination in Chicago-and three thousand three hundred miles from Net York. F. M. Pixley presided. The Rev. Dr. Coswas among the speakers.
Exclaims the Albany Agus—democrat—"Stanton,
Porney, Callicott. How they disappear! What a
procession! What a singtar detour that starts Callicott from the Speaker's dair at Albany and brings
him around 'back again' b the Penitentiary!" Hownaturally any one once in the Albany Legislature should be "back again" to the Penitentiary! It is

the common attraction of all corrupt legislative bodies like that at Albany. An exchange says the law office of a notorisual radical in this city is adorned with steel plates of all prominent republicans, and a democratic contemporary inquires whether the "steal plate" of Butter

is there?
It is evident that "Occasional," of the Philadelphia
Press, is not writing in the easy chair of the Secre-

The Trenton State Gazette (radical) thus refers to the proposed democratic ticket of Chase and Dix:-"A twelvemonth ago a man who had proposed these men as candidates for the democracy would have been thought a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum; movement."

General George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania, it is authoritatively stated, is not a candidate for the demo-cratic nomination for the Vice Presidency. Pendleton is the choice of the Easton (Pa.) News

for the Presidency, but it says if Mr. Chase would come square out and commit himself to any distinct line of policy it thinks he might be trusted, as he has at Washington.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who has hitherto spoken lightly of the Chase movement, now says:-"There must be, after all, something in that movement to make Chief Justice Chase the democratic candidate for the Presidency. Among the straws showing how the wind blows-straws now for the first time visible—may be mentioned the almost unanimous adoption of resolutions to that effect by the Constitutional Union General At a meeting in Jersey City of delegates to the De-

mocratic State Convention an informal ballot was taken for candidates for President and Vice President, with the following result;—President—Chase, Governor Seymour, 1. For Vice President-Hendricks, of Indiana, 9; Parker, 8; Scattering, 5. John Cain, of Rutland, editor of the Courter, is the

democratic nominee for Congress in the First Vermont district. nomination in the First Kentucky district. Among

those most prominently mentioned are Judge Trimble the present incumbent, Judge Bennett, Judge Dab ney and Colonel Oscar Turner.
The Soul-Sleepers, or Second Adventists, in Iowa. shout aloud for Grant.

The Pittsburg Gazette (radical) proposes the salection of Edwin M. Stanton to succeed Mr. Buckalew in the United States Senate. The Cairo Democrat sava Grant's bitterness against the Jews is accounted for by the fact that he was

once outmanœuvred in a pork speculation, and in fact driven out of the trade by the superior shrewdness and experience of a Jewish merchant. Buchanan's last words-"O, Lord. Almighty, as Thou wilt !"-got "pled" in the Cleveland Herata, and appeared thus:-"O, Lord Alm say thig Thon

wilt !" This might do for the last words of a Ohectaw Indian, but are hardly suitable for those of an The Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel as a choice between

Chase and Grant would prefer the former.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Post—
Hancock democrat—says:—"Bets are being offered that Chase will receive a majority vote in the New tleman offered to bet \$100 that Chase will be the nominee and \$100 that Pendleton's name will not ge before the Convention. Hancook's friends are confident that he will receive the nomination on the third

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Madame Bageaud is obliged to postpone the entertainment which she had engaged to give to-day at the Academy of Music. Through causes over which she has no control the performance—from "La Fa-

vorita''—is postponed until Monday, June 15.

The New York Circus is doing an immense business in the "Hub." The audiences average thirtyfive hundred persons per night.

Lawrence Barrett is delighting the citizens of San Francisco with "The Robbers" and "Black Eyed Susan."

Frank Mayo is delighting the Bostonians by jumping on alternate nights from tragedy to comedy.

Ohicago is a wonderful city, the latest sensation
there being a phenomenon in the form of an infant
three years old, possessing the development of a fully
matured woman. The prodigy is now on exhibition.

Edwin Booth is playing in Troy to crowded houses.
There is another troupe of Japanese gymnaste
turning somersaults and the heads of the ladies an
San Francisco.

San Francisco.

The good people of New Orleans were afflicted last week with the weak voices of an itinerent "italian Parlor Opera Troupe."

Miss Kate Fisher-Mazeppa is at the Howard Athenseum, Boston, with the "Three Fast Men."

Edwin Adams is playing "Hamlet" for the Buffalonians.

There is to be Italian opera in Moscow, with Mile. Artot as leading artist.

Dan Rice's Himerent concern left Buffalo for the Water Charles and Charles.

Read and Charles.

Combanch has produced a new musical farce, "Le Chateau a Toto," which has been brought out in Paris.

London has a female planist who plays simultaneously two different airs with each hand and sings a fifth. The effect which the performance produces is not stated.

This city is to be shortly favored by Sedior Zarquela, with a specimen of Spanish opera, an article of the Europe.

Edmud Yates, editor of Timsley's, is to run a theatre, now being built for him at a cost of soveral hundred thousand dollars.

Lotts will star at the Leland Opera House, Saratogs, during the season. Also Maggie Mitchell, whe will pout, and laugh, and dance, and sing alternately in "Fancton."

The Sangeround of the Northwest (Wisconsin, fown and kinney-toles) will hold the next annual Northwest-toles, during the season. Also Maggie Mitchell, whe will pout, and laugh, and dance, and sing alternately in "Fancton."

The Sangeround of the Northwest (Wisconsin, fown and kinney-toles) will hold the next annual Northwest-toles, the season of the Sangeround of the Northwest (Wisconsin, fown and kinney-toles) and the Sangeround of the Northwest (Wisconsin, fown and kinney-toles) and the Sangeround of the California Cali, in criticizing the langer of the California Cali, in criticizing the season of the Sangeround of the California Cali, in criticizing the production of the "Ticket of Leave Man" at the bear louse says.—"Miles Ada Wobb overfuld San Willed Sanger (but home the season and the season an